

TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 51

SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

No. 2

For Spinning Frames

Insures Clean Lubrication - eliminates blackened yarn and stops oil rot of roll covers.

Reason: Does not creep or drip from roll necks to spread out on the face of top rolls.

Proof: 7 out of 10 mills use NON-FLUID OIL—because tests proved it saved money through greater output of perfect yarn and lowered cost of lubrication.

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MR

(PATENTED)

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* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

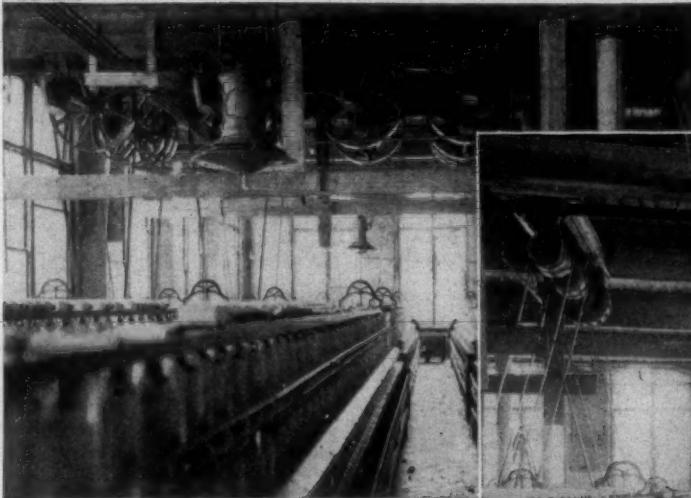
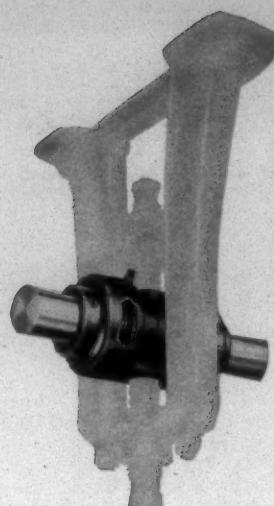


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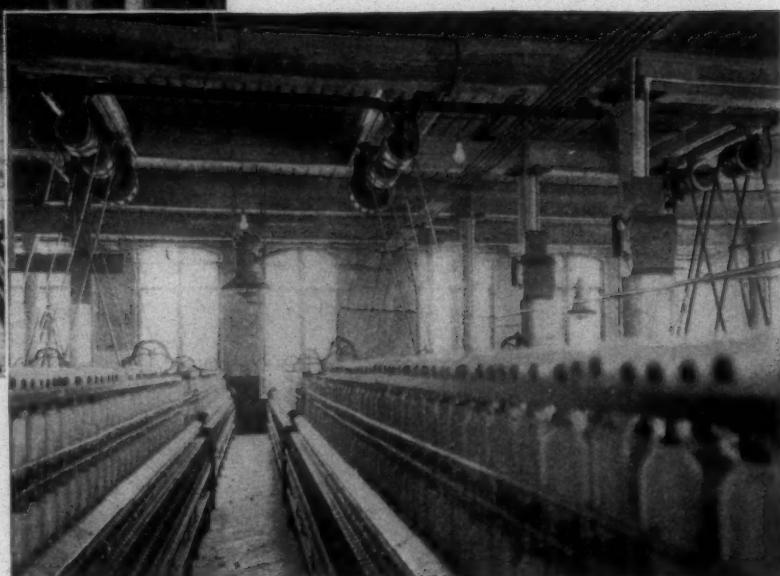
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in 2½ years



BEFORE (ABOVE): Spinning room B. F. (Before Fafnirs). An excellent example of extraneous pulleys, hangers, oversize motors and drip pans—all of which can be eliminated with Fafnirs.



AFTER (RIGHT): After change over—note how greatly Fafnirs have simplified overhead drive. These photographs have not been retouched.

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FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Vol. 51

September 10, 1936

No. 2

Mills Continue In Strong Position

Institute Reports Few Mills On Three Shifts

FIGURES which tend to refute the reports of widespread three-shift operation in cotton mills are published by the Cotton Textile Institute in its *Current Information*. The issue also contains a statement by the Institute that the mill position remains strong despite heavy production during July.

Discussing the cotton goods situation, the bulletin says:

"In the last issue of *Current Information* reference was made to the exceptionally strong position of cotton mills, in general, from the standpoint of unfilled orders and inventory. Since that time the Census Bureau has announced that 603,000 bales of cotton were processed in July. This is the heaviest volume so far in 1936, and a record quantity for that month. Reports to the institute give no indications of a letdown in production during August. Notwithstanding this continued heavy rate of output stocks are still dwindling. Billings have exceeded production right along and aggregate stocks are lower now than a month ago. These heavy billings have cut into the volume of unfilled orders, and since new business is not coming in at the July rate, the unfilled orders have declined moderately from the high level of a month ago, but nevertheless the present volume of unfilled orders is twice as large as a year ago. Unsold stocks are less than half the quantity of a year ago."

ANALYSIS OF JULY CENSUS SPINDLE REPORT

"There is uneasiness in some quarters as to three shift running. The census spindle report for July offers opportunity for analysis. We have translated these census figures into hours per week per spindle for each State, and find that spindles operated in that month about as follows:

Spindle operations per week, by States—July, 1936—
(based on report of the Bureau of Census).

	Hours	
	Per Spindle in Place	Per Active Spindle
Alabama	70	78
Connecticut	40	55
Georgia	72	80
Maine	58	68
Massachusetts	43	64
Mississippi	54	71
New Hampshire	27	71

New York	31	54
North Carolina	64	72
Rhode Island	51	71
South Carolina	75	79
Tennessee	77	87
Texas	60	80
Virginia	63	72
All other States	48	62
Cotton growing States	69	77
New England States	43	65
All other States	39	54
United States	61	73

It may be difficult to generalize but the inference is strong that excessive running is not widely prevalent. In South Carolina the average for 5,756,438 spindles in place was 75 hours and for the 5,425,638 spindles operating the average was 79 hours; in North Carolina the average for 6,051,744 spindles in place was 64 hours and for the 5,408,622 spindles operating was 72 hours. For the comparatively few spindles in Tennessee, the average was high: 639,528 spindles in place averaged 77 hours and 561,868 spindles operated averaged 87 hours per week.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

"There is anxiety also as to whether demand for the rest of the year will sustain the present high production rate. While we are reluctant to make forecasts, especially as there are a number of agencies that undertake to do so, we are willing to make one observation, namely, that if the upward trend in stock market prices is dependable as a barometer of industrial activity for the immediate future, one would seem justified in counting on a continuance of, or an increase in, the present level of general business activity. One would expect the cotton business to coincide with the general business situation. But even should there be a lull in demand, buyers should not worry unduly as many mills would feel justified in producing for replenishment of depleted stocks."

"Notwithstanding the emphasis that has been placed in the trade press on the exceptionally good demand, the status of mill margins leaves much to be desired. It doesn't seem that appreciable headway is being made toward offsetting the losses in important groups during the first six months of the year."

"Although margins in print cloths, the largest group in the industry, have improved, the average margin barely

(Continued on Page 34)

The Dyeing of Knitted Acetate Silk Fabrics

BY practical dyeing is understood machine dyeing—for example, the mechanically driven dye becks with a winch for piece goods dyed in rope form. As opposed to this there is hand dyeing, when the goods are turned by hand. With especially delicate fabrics, the latter process is carried out on the winch in such manner that the dyer turns the winch by hand, at the same time keeping the goods spread out, also by hand, or with a dyestick. This manner of dyeing of course increases the overhead expenses and attempts are always made, whenever it is possible, to dye by machine.

UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTIES

In dyeing knitted fabrics of pure acetate, the mechanical process gives rise to a number of unexpected difficulties. The goods crinkle, or "get welts," the dyer will tell us. This opinion is surprising because it is well known that of all chemically produced fibers, acetate rayon is the very one which shows the greatest reversible stretch, or, in other words, the one which has the greatest elasticity. Another factor having to do with this is that acetate rayon does not crinkle much and easily smoothens out while hanging. It might therefore have been expected that the difficulties observed by the dyer would not have arisen with acetate rayon. This apparent contradiction is based upon the following facts:

HARD TO WET

Acetate rayon, as is generally known, is by nature hydrophobic, which is to say that it repels water and that it is hard to wet. The consequence of this is that acetate rayon when dyed is not fully saturated with water like the other fibers. Whereas the others after wetting immediately sink down of themselves into the dyebath, acetate remains floating. Owing to this, the loosening up of the goods and the opening of the folds under the surface of the bath is prevented, which leaves the folds during the process of dyeing more or less in the same places. On the other hand, with other fibers, the goods open up in the course of sinking into the liquor, and when drawn up by the winch, they always fall back into new folds. It is quite obvious that under these circumstances a so-called "burning in" of the creases is much less possible.

This creasing or "welting" later shows up in the finished goods as a crinkly, unpleasant appearance. Apparently the piece also has color streaks. Under the microscope, however, it is seen that on defective spots the stitches have been pushed out of line, and that many of them have been pressed down flat, thus being conspicuous by their difference from the full, round, unaffected rows of stitches. In reality then they are not color subjected to high temperature. In ironing it is therefore

necessary to take care that the iron is not too hot, or to cover over the goods with a piece of cotton. Although this characteristic of acetate rayon only becomes very pronounced at about 200 deg. C., it is already apparent at the usual dyeing temperatures. It follows that the danger of crinkling is greater at 80 deg. C. for instance than at "hand" temperature. The first solution of the problem of dyeing acetate crease-proof mechanically is based upon this fact—the continuous dyeing of acetate is done in a hand-warm bath. The process is so carried out as to enter the goods into the rinsing bath at from 25 to 30 deg. C. This contains, for the purpose of removing the oil preparation, about 5 grm. of soap per litre. An additional 1 to 2 cc. of ammonia may perhaps improve streaks that cause the defect, but the above mentioned factors.

Although by means of repeated wetting, even adding mild wetting agents, and further hard stretching, the faulty goods can as a rule be improved upon, it is only in very exceptional cases that they can be completely restored.

To be sure of avoiding the above described faults, therefore, the dyeing of acetate rayon by hand has been kept up. Obviously, attempts have not been lacking, with the view to cheapening and simplifying the dyeing process, to work out some machine method for acetate rayon. These efforts very recently have been successful in two different ways.

PLASTICITY AT HIGH TEMPERATURE

Acetate rayon, as is well known, becomes plastic when the result, but is not absolutely essential. After 10 minutes the temperature is increased to 40 deg. C., at which point the machine is run for a further 20 minutes. Now dyestuff is added for the first time, and after 20 minutes, the temperature is increased to 45 deg. C. Then dyestuff is added for the second time, and after 10 minutes, for the third time, the process being continued till its close at 45 deg. C. at the highest.

IMPORTANCE OF PRELIMINARY LUKEWARM RINSE

Then comes the very important rinsing, first lukewarm and then only cold. This lukewarm rinsing is very important indeed. It would be a mistake, for instance, to enter the acetate goods directly from a hot dyebath into a cool rinsing bath, since this would be a chilling process, the result of which would be that the harmless folds in the goods could turn into permanent creases. After the lukewarm rinsing, the goods are rinsed cold and if possible spread out immediately on the tables. In this condition the goods can, without danger of creasing, be allowed to remain for some time while they drip. The centrifuging should be brief and not at a very rapid turn.

OBLONG MACHINE WITH ELLIPTICAL REEL

With this method the smooth running of the goods on the machine is dependent on the use of an oblong, so-called Krefeld, dyeing machine with an elliptical reel. It is furthermore desirable to attach a kind of curtain on the tub, which is to keep the goods from floating up against the steam jacket. In preparing the goods care must be taken that the tubular fabric is well sewn. The seam should be even and the stitches should not be irregular in length. It is especially harmful when by reason of the stitches being too long, the goods hang out in places and so-called "pockets" are formed. With a little practice the sewing women can learn to bring the two ends together evenly when sewing the tubular fabric. If on one side of the goods, a piece or so-called "corner," remains, this not only complicates the sewing together of the ends, but such an unevenly sewn piece pulls, during the dyeing, in one direction, the natural outcome of which is that the goods begin to twist. The consequences of this are entanglements and pulls, which easily cause the goods to wrinkle.

The above described process is very suitable for the dyeing of light colors, such as are used almost exclusively for underwear. But with very difficult shades it is advisable first to make some dyeing tests because of the varying absorption capacity at low temperature of some dyestuffs, and because of the somewhat longer time taken for the levelling.

In dyeing dark colors, the process has certain disadvantages. When dyeing at a low temperature, for instance, the exhaustion of the dye liquor is insufficient, which necessitates the use of a greater quantity of dyestuff for dark colors than when the dyeing is carried out at a high temperature.

SPECIAL SPREADING DEVICE

With the idea of overcoming these limitations the attempt was made to find a way of dyeing acetate knitted fabrics by the ordinary process. This was accomplished with the aid of a special type of spreading device for keeping the fabric at its full width. This device consists of a floating hollow copper ball which is introduced into the tubular fabric. For goods of a width of 140 centimeters the most practical size has been found, after extensive tests, to be a ball with a diameter of about 200 millimeters and weighing about 1.9 kilograms. In order that the ball may also be used for bleaching and other baths, it is best to chromium-plate it. It also must be perfectly balanced, that is, when floating on the surface of the water, it should not, owing to uneven distribution of the weight, remain in any given position, the result of which would be that the goods would twist during the dyeing. When the dyeing is being carried out, the ball should float near the steam jacket.

The dyeing is according to the usual method. The folds of the goods are spread out by the ball and the goods leave the bath in flat form. The purpose of the ball is therewith accomplished. Even after protracted dyeing at 80 deg. C. the goods come out of the dyebath free of creases. Incidentally, the ball in no way prevents the full utilization of the tub. For instance, with a tub 1.80 meters wide, four pieces of goods 60 meters long

were dyed one beside the other without any difficulty. A ball was inserted in each piece. The close proximity of the balls does not cause the goods to be chafed or entangled, since the balls, being easily shifted, move away at the least contact and hardly ever lie in a line with each other.

For this latter method also, it is necessary that the dyeing process be carried out in an oblong reel tub. The curtain is likewise indispensable. By a curtain is meant a heavy cotton that is laid crosswise over the dyebath, underneath the reel. Since this cloth sinks down into the bath, it prevents the goods from nearing the steam jacket.

Here also special care must be taken with the sewing of the goods which must not be sewn unevenly and obviously should not form "pockets" (protruding from the goods at the seam). Otherwise, the process is the same as directed above—warm and cold rinsing to avoid sudden cooling, medium centrifuging, etc. With this method it is possible to dye acetate piece goods dark colors, crease-free, with minimum use of dyestuffs.

SUMMARY

The difficulties in practical dyeing of knitted acetate fabrics are explained in detail, and two methods given by which they may be overcome. As to the first method, a description is given of the dyeing at a low temperature, suitable mainly for dyeing underwear. With the second method, which is generally applicable under the usual conditions for dyeing, and notably for dark colors, the use of a floating ball is described—design copyrighted under registration number 1,312,640. Aside from this, further precautionary measures are mentioned which are to be observed in the practical dyeing of acetate rayon.—*The Dyer*.

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Acetate Warp Preparation*

ACETATES require somewhat of a special treatment in warp preparation; and as the authors of this paper are closer to the acetate field than to any other they will take this opportunity to offer some recommendations for the handling of this type of yarn.

In the horizontal warping operation it has been found that maintaining a relative humidity of 65 per cent gives the best results on acetate. We have already mentioned some of the effects of static electricity, but in warping it is a particularly troublesome factor; and, unless it is controlled either by humidification or static eliminators, ends will fly, thus making it impossible to match sections. The result will be section marks and lapped and loose ends.

WARPING FROM SPOOLS AND CONES

When warping from spools on the silk system it is necessary to use a felt washer in conjunction with the porcelain button on the spindles. The felt washer acts as a brake and prevents the spools from running ahead. Another good practice is to oil the spindles lightly with a stainless oil. This will eliminate vibrations and allow the spools to revolve more freely, resulting in a more uniform tension. The oil is usually applied by a brush when the warper is in motion.

Care should be exercised when warping from spools to see that the tension and speed of the warper are kept at a minimum; otherwise warp streaks will be the result. Eighty to one hundred yards per minute is a safe speed at which to operate. Another very important factor in the making of warps from spools, particularly when mixing yarn from one case with that of another or using redrawn spools is to spot the spools horizontally on the creel. This is an old practice and a good one in minimizing warp streaks.

The latest development in warping is the new high speed warpers with cone creel equipment. This method of warping is more economical than the spool method as it permits higher speed with a more uniform tension control—consequently with less strain on the yarn. In many instances this machine operates at a speed as high as 320 yards per minute. The speed, of course, is varied with the size of the yarn that is to be run, as well as the density of the warp.

SUGGESTIONS ON SIZING

When sizing acetate, it should be borne in mind that the stretch should not exceed four per cent. In order to get a good weaving warp and a nice soft hand in the finished fabric a stretch of not more than two per cent is most advantageous. Slashers have recently been so designed that the control of the stretch can be carefully regulated and maintained throughout the sizing of the warp.

All slashers should be equipped with automatic tem-

perature controls, as oftentimes the operator neglects to watch the thermometers on the cylinders, with the result that the cylinders become too hot, injuring the yarn to such an extent that it becomes brittle. Brittle yarn not only causes trouble in the loom, but will make the finished cloth harsh and streaky.

In the sizing of acetate yarn, the best practice is to cover the first cylinder of the slasher with muslin or a light canvas cloth. Acetate yarn which comes in contact with a hot metal surface is likely to become brittle. In order to get an even distribution of size on the yarn, it is best to cover the middle quench roller of the slasher. This covered roller acts as a pad and the covering also saves wear on the rubber. The best type of covering is a felt sleeve. In temperature of the sizing the solution is usually maintained at 140 degrees to 150 degrees F. during the sizing of the acetate.

Too much attention cannot be given to the drying of acetate yarn, because this is a very important factor in the weaving, dyeing and finishing of the cloth. Cylinder temperatures should be maintained as follows:

On a three-cylinder rayon type slasher operating at a speed of 10 to 12 yards per minute, the temperature should be 180 degrees F. on the first two cylinders and 120 degrees F. on the third. On the five-cylinder slasher the temperatures should be 170 degrees F. and the first two cylinders, 180 degrees F. on the third, 140 degrees F. on the fourth. The fifth cylinder running cold. These temperatures are based on an operating speed of 18 to 20 yards per minute.

CHECK ELONGATION OF SIZED WARP ENDS

It is essential at all times to check the elongation of the sized warp ends. This can be done very simply by breaking out an end near the selvage side of the warp, while it is running. Take this end and hold it firmly between the fingers, measure off ten inches on a ruler, and stretch it until it breaks. The acetate yarn should stretch to twelve inches before breaking. This means there would be twenty per cent elongation in the yarn after slashing which is most desirable for a soft and pliable weaving yarn and should by all means be attained.

In weaving never crowd warp ends either in the harness or the reed-coarser reeds and more ends in a dent is always advisable in weaving. Whip rolls should be well back of the harness to permit clean harness lifts and wide open sheds for the shuttle to pass through.

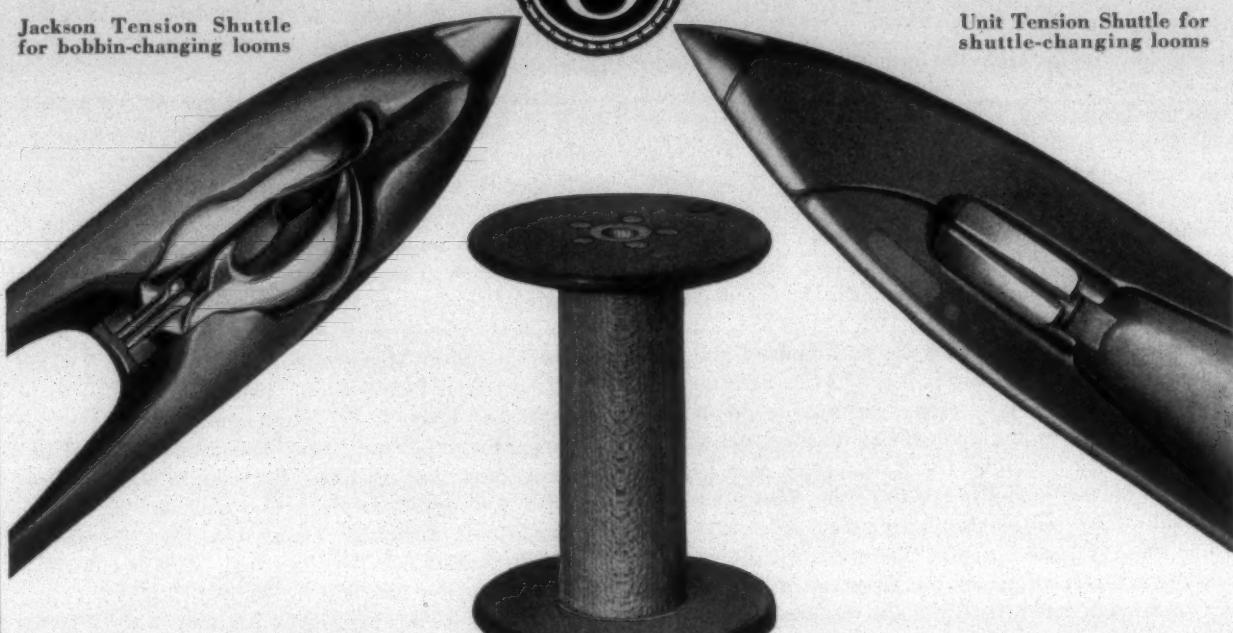
Some of these suggestions and sizing can well be applied to viscose and cuprammonium yarns; but it is generally conceded that such yarns can be stretched in sizing up to about ten per cent without positive injury, although it is far safer to keep the stretch under six per cent. The first one or two drying cylinders are usually kept at lowest temperature of all—say 180 degrees F.—and the following cylinders are allowed sometimes to run as high as 200 degrees F.

(Continued on Page 34)

*From a paper on the "Technique of Handling Synthetic Yarns," presented at the 25th annual meeting of Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School by Warren F. Cooper (1913) and Carl C. Mattman, Jr. (1916).

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Carolina Yarn Association Plans Annual Meeting

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Carolina Yarn Association, held recently in Greensboro, final plans were made for the annual meeting to be held this fall.

This fall meeting takes the form of a two-day golf tournament and party for all of the mill customers of the Association members. This year the tournament will be held at the Carolina Inn, Pinehurst, N. C., on Thursday and Friday, October 29th and 30th. Formerly the meeting has been held on Friday and Saturday, but it was decided to change so as not to conflict with the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State football game that is to be held at Chapel Hill, N. C., on Saturday, October 31st.

The tournament will consist of two rounds of golf, one each on Courses Nos. 1 and 3, No. 3 having been planted this summer with grass greens. As usual, a number of prizes will be given and play will be on the usual handicap basis. The tournament is in charge of Sam Diggle, of Charlotte, who is vice-president of the Association and chairman of the tournament committee.

For those who do not play golf there will be a skeet shooting tournament under the direction of Joe Mason, of Greensboro, and prizes will also be awarded for the winners in this event. The awards being on the customary Lewis system.

There will also be riding, tennis, putting, etc., to be engaged in by those who desire. Thursday night there will be a couple hours of entertainment in the ballroom by a select group of entertainment specialists who will be brought down from New York for the occasion. These entertainers are being furnished by the Ferdinand Walker Entertainment Bureau, who did an excellent job for the meeting last year.

Friday night the annual banquet will be held in the dining room with Joseph R. Morton, president of the Association, acting as toastmaster. During this banquet prominent guests will be introduced and prizes will be awarded for both the golf and skeet shooting. Entertainment will be provided all during the banquet and following it another complete show will be staged in the ballroom. The entertainment will be under the direction of R. J. Mebane, of Greensboro, chairman of the entertainment committee.

This year, due to the size to which the fall meeting has grown, the entire Inn has been taken over by Association and absolutely no registration will be accepted unless the names appear on the regular invitation list of the Association. Invitations will be issued early in October by the committee under the supervision of Fred Hallenbach, of High Point, chairman.

Officers and members of the executive committee in charge of this year's tournament and activities are as follows: Joseph R. Morton, Tubize Chatillon Corp., Greensboro, N. C., president; Sam Diggle, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Charlotte, N. C., vice-president; Nettleton P.

Murphy, Oscar Heineman Corp., Greensboro, N. C., secretary; Henry Lineberger, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C., treasurer; Fred Hallenbach, Scott & Williams, High Point, N. C., chairman invitation committee; Joseph H. Mason, Industrial Rayon Corp., Greensboro, N. C., chairman skeet shooting; R. J. Mebane, American Enka Corp., Greensboro, N. C., chairman entertainment committee; J. P. Rickman, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher, Greensboro, N. C., chairman prize committee; Bruce Griffin, Industrial Rayon Corp., Charlotte, N. C.; R. D. Howerton, Smith-Drum Co., Charlotte, N. C., ex-officio members.

Members of the Association are as follows: Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Alamance Yarn Co., American Bemberg Co., American Enka Corp., American Yarn & Processing Co., Anderson, R. C., Sales Co., Atwood Machine Co., Auffmordt, C. A., & Co., Barnhardt Bros., Carolina Dyeing & Winding Co., Cannon Mills, Celanese Corp., Cetwick Silk Mills, Cosby & Thomas, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Dixie Throwing Co., DuPont Rayon Co., Duplan Silk Co., Elmore Corp., Fidelity Machinery Co., Hemphill Co., E. C. Holt & Co., Ideal Mercerizing Co., Industrial Dyeing Corp., Industrial Rayon Corp., Johnson Mills Co., Kau-magraph Co., Kahn & Feldman, Laros, R. K., Co., N. American Rayon Corp., Oscar Heineman Corp., Paramount Textiles, Paulus, Chas. B., Scott & Williams, Sellers Mfg. Co., Smith, Drum & Co., Saleimber & Villate, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher, Tenney, A. M., Associates, Textile Banking Co., Textiles, Inc., Textile Machine Works, Torrington Needle Co., Tubize Chatillon Corp., Hampton Co., U. S. Testing Co., Viscose Co., Waddill Printing & Lithographing Co., Wallace, D. F., Whitman, William & Co.

Forecast Small Cotton Supply

Washington.—The smallest prospective world supply of American cotton since 1929 was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Latest crop reports, plus trade estimates of world carry-over as of August 1st, indicate a present total world supply of about 19,600,000 bales of American cotton. Last year's supply was slightly larger.

The peak of the supply—26 million bales—in recent years was in 1931. Stocks continued burdensome until 1934, when the crop totaled less than 10 million bales, and the world supply of American cotton was about 20 million bales. This supply abou tequaled the 1923-1932 10-year average.

A sharp improvement in price coincident with the declining supply and increased consumption during the recovery period was also reported. For instance, the average price at 10 spot cotton markets in the United States in 1931-1932 was 5.89 cents per pound of cotton. The price thereafter advanced to an average of 12.36 cents in 1934-1935, and this year a seasonal high average of 13.08 cents was reached in the week ended July 18th.

Prices have tended lower since mid-July, the decline being attributed by the bureau to August 1st, prospects for a somewhat larger crop in United States, the relatively low price of foreign growth cotton, increased obstacles to the importation of American cotton by Italy and Germany, and to the civil war in Spain.



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Murchison Analyzes Japanese Cotton Textile Import Problems

In a recent issue of the *New York Times*, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, made an interesting analysis of the situation that has developed in American cotton textile markets by reason of the growth in imports from Japan. His article follows:

To the casual observer the great fuss and bother over the matter of Japanese textile imports into the United States seems much ado about nothing. After all, the cotton manufacturing industry of America produces annually in excess of seven billion yards of cloth and to this giant volume current Japanese imports bear a ratio of only 1 per cent. No one at first blush could be alarmed over this ratio, least of all our own weavers and spinners. But one is able to build a real problem from these unpromising materials by focusing his gaze upon two aspects of the picture.

The first of these is the present concentration of Japanese competition upon one major cloth classification and two or three minor classifications. The Japanese have chosen to confine the bulk of their imports to bleached goods and in consequence they now account for approximately 51.5 per cent of the domestic consumption of this type of cloth. Even more spectacular have been their inroads upon cotton velveteens, their sales of this fabric now amounting to approximately one-half of our own production. Until recently they appeared well on their way toward a complete capture of the market for cotton rugs, but in this instance their progress has been checked by the voluntary acceptance of an annual quota. Equally great success now characterizes their efforts to become the predominant factor in the market for cotton hosiery and expert observers in the cloth markets are keenly aware of the incessant probing for new lines vulnerable to attack of our Japanese competitors. The present concentration, therefore, upon a limited number of fabrics, together with the obvious movement toward similar achievement in other lines, gives occasion for an alarm which one would never suspect from a general statistical summary.

The second phase of this competition is the extraordinary rate of growth which it has displayed in the continued acceleration of the upward trend. Until three years ago Japanese cloth imports were virtually negligible. In 1933 they amounted to only 1,115,713 yards. In 1934 the volume was still small but represented a striking increase over the preceding year. In 1935 the volume was no longer a matter of indifference when related to the competitive lines affected and represented a year's growth of 400 per cent. During the first six months of the current year the inward rush has gathered still greater momentum and promises to exceed last year's record by more than 150 per cent. If this rate of growth is maintained, it requires only a simple mathematical calculation

to indicate a complete transfer of cotton manufacture from the United States to Japan within the next decade.

Before one dismisses this prospective outcome as unworthy of concern, it might be well to recall that cotton textile manufacture in the United States provides employment normally for approximately 400,000 people and represents a capital investment of approximately one and one-quarter billion dollars. If within the next decade we can confidently expect to develop new industries in sufficient proportion to absorb the present ten million who are without jobs, and in addition those who are disengaged from the spinning mills and weaving sheds of a dying industry, there would be no need for alarm. The skeptic will immediately wish to know whether there is reason to believe that this mathematical possibility will actually work out into fact. It will so work out if the controlling factor continues to be the great disparity between Japanese and American mill costs.

In the manufacture of cotton cloth in the United States the item of labor cost ranges from 50 to 75 per cent of total manufacturing costs depending upon the type and fineness of the fabric. The wage paid to Japanese mill workers including non-cash benefits is probably only about one-sixth of the wage paid to corresponding workers in America. Thus in terms of American dollars Japanese cloth is currently manufactured at a cost ranging from 30 to 40 per cent less than the American cost on similar goods. So long as American tariff rates are substantially less than this disparity and so long as the Japanese meet the quality and design requirements, the inward movement of imports will be cumulative and have for its ultimate limit nothing less than the sole occupancy of the American market. But will this cost disparity continue?

The cotton textile industry of the United States has often been charged with lack of efficiency and on all sides we find those who urge upon us installation of new machinery and higher standards of technical performance. This formula at the moment is a two-edged sword. The installation of new machinery usually means that two men will do the work formerly done by three. A transformation of this sort along the whole textile front if speedily effected would greatly intensify our own unemployment problem and regardless of the ultimate benefit to be expected, there should be at the moment a more fundamental justification for it than the need to meet foreign competition.

As to higher standards of labor performance some efforts have been made in that direction and almost invariably the response, both from labor and from the public, has been in the form of condemnation and vitriolic references to what is known as the "stretch-out." In American industry today there is nothing more delicate and more dangerous than experimentation with what we

call job assignments. Certainly progress by this type of economy must be slow and painstaking.

Despite these difficulties the Japanese onslaught can be met provided the industry and the country are willing to resolve the combat into a competition of labor. Our labor force might conceivably fight the battle in two ways: by the acceptance of a 50 per cent wage reduction and by the expansion of the hours of individual employment to 60 per week with the machines operating on a two-shift basis. But either the industry nor the public, the least of all labor, has any intention of permitting this type of international conflict. Although made up of a thousand different managements, each one independent and individualistic to a fault, the industry has maintained stoutly and successfully the fundamental standards of hours and wages established under the code. The determination to adhere to these standards has not weakened with the passing of Federal authority but has, on the other hand, gained strength and at this writing probably commands a stronger moral support than at any time since the inauguration of the NRA.

While the NRA was in actual effect there was statutory recognition of the disadvantage to domestic manufacturers from the higher costs which were imposed. The famous Section 3-E of the Act specified that tariffs should be raised on particular commodities in proportion to the increased costs as occasioned by the code. In its present endeavor to maintain code standards the industry no longer has this protection.

If these standards are to be sacrificed, the destruction will come from forces outside the industry and beyond its power to control. It is unthinkable that these destructive forces will have their origin in the Far East.

The Japanese have learned well modern methods of textile manufacturing. The days of their apprenticeship, when they were building up an industry from the cast-off machinery of western nations, are over. There is no better textile machinery in the world than is now found in Japan. There is nowhere a finer mastery over the mechanical and chemical processes incident to the weaving and finishing of cloth and in no country are business organizations and administration, from the standpoint of industry as a whole, more shrewdly devised to meet the trading requirements of a chaotic world.

In the relationship of Government to business, and of industry to the agencies of finance and transportation, the Japanese have planned well, untrammeled by tradition or group conflict, possessing in full the gift of practical expediency and the spirit to achieve. Their assault upon the markets of the world is in keeping with the deeds and doctrines of all the industrial nations which have preceded them and in their success they have reason to be proud. It is no disparagement to the Japanese, therefore, that the various countries of the world with startled suddenness should begin a hasty erection of trade barriers against the products of their newly-established factories. But, nevertheless, it is unfortunate, though perhaps natural and inevitable, that the Japanese should have chosen for their major industrial effort and for their most aggressive international trading activities, a type of product so highly competitive as cotton goods.

For many years, the American textile industry has been more than adequate to take care of all domestic

requirements and at the same time maintain a fair measure of export trade. The influx of cotton textiles from Japan under these conditions can be regarded only as an invasion of a domestic industry already overgrown and already burdened with the grave problem of overcoming the internal obstacles to its prosperity. Impeded in its efforts at self-defense through the relatively high cost environment in which it must function and through its own self-imposed standards of wages and hours which are justified only by considerations of national economy, the industry finds itself helpless and hopeless, except insofar as defense may be built externally.

It is possible that this external defense may take any one of three forms. There is first the recourse to higher tariff rates. There is secondly the device of a special treaty arrangement between the Japanese and American Governments whereby the Japanese Government would voluntarily undertake the administration of a quota, self-imposed or arrived at by mutual agreement. There is thirdly the possibility of relief through the voluntary action of the Japanese industry itself, either by raising its prices to the levels prevailing in the American market or by resort to voluntary export restrictions. The last device is obviously one which would be resorted to in the interest of good will and continued trade relationships with a minimum of legislative control. Each of these three devices offers a possible solution and in consequence each is entitled to consideration as a potential choice.

With respect to tariff action, there are available to the industry two methods of attainment. The first of these

(Continued on Page 16)

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Personal News Mill Men Worth Knowing

J. M. Banks has become overseer cloth room, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

Paul Snyder has been promoted from fixer to second hand night weaving, Alabama Mills, Winfield, Ala.

F. G. Hall, of Fayette, Ala., is now overseer weaving, Worthen Bag Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

Joe Alfred, of Clanton, Ala., is now overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Fayette, Ala.

H. S. Reed has been promoted from assistant to master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Winfield, Ala.

D. E. Brown, of Montgomery, Ala., is now master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Fayette, Ala.

J. B. Shelton, of Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C., is now overseer weaving, California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.

J. H. Druary has been promoted from Aliceville Mills, to master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

W. L. Stevens, of Covington, Ga., is now overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

Homer Paromery has been promoted from fixer to overseer weaving night, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

Ollie Hall has been promoted from second hand to overseer day weaving, Alabama Mills, Winfield, Ala.

L. A. Bryan is now overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Aliceville, Ala.

A. S. Griffith has been promoted from overseer carding and spinning to superintendent, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

E. R. Erwin has resigned his position as overseer cloth room, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala., to accept a similar one with the J. W. Sanders Mills, Meridian, Miss.

W. H. Rhyne has been promoted from night to day overseer carding and spinning, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.

K. D. Forsyth has been promoted from overseer weaving, Aliceville plant of Alabama Mills, Aliceville, Ala., to superintendent, Alabama Mills, Winfield, Ala.

Sam Cochrane has been promoted from mechanic's helper to master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Aliceville, Ala.

P. M. Feltham, formerly overseer carding, New Braunfels, Tex., is now superintendent California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.

James Oates, of Lupton City, Tenn., is now overseer carding and spinning, California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.

T. B. Barden, of Cherry Mills, Florence, Ala., is now overseer carding and spinning at night, Alabama Mills, Jasper, Ala.



H. C. ROBBINS

Superintendent Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co.

H. C. Robbins, superintendent of the Hadley-Peoples Manufacturing Company, Siler City, N. C., has held that position since the mill began operations in 1895. The above picture was taken on the day that marked the 41st anniversary of his service with the company.

Mr. Robbins is the father of seven children, all living. One son, T. R. Robbins, is overseer carding on the second University. One daughter, Hazel, is a trained nurse, and shift; another son, P. M. Robbins, is a graduate of Duke another, Dorothy, is finishing music at the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore.

In his 41 years of service at Hadley-Peoples, Mr. Robbins has lost less than two weeks from his duties.

J. A. Fewell, formerly with the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been made superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Charlotte.

W. H. Spencer, Clemson textile graduate of 1933, has resigned his position with Springs Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C., to accept a position with Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

A. G. Fisher, Clemson textile graduate of 1933, has resigned his position with Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., to accept a position with Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

L. F. McLemore, formerly superintendent of the Davidson Mills, Davidson, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Riverside Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. W. Wood, general superintendent of the Gossett group of mills, with headquarters at Anderson, S. C., has been promoted to assistant to the president and will have general supervision of the manufacturing at the Gossett plants and the several mills of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte.

C. L. Zimmerman, who took special work in textile chemistry at Clemson Textile School in 1935, is engaged in laboratory work with Renfrew Bleachery, Travelers Rest, S. C.

J. W. Hames is not superintendent of the Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn., as recently reported through error, but is in the drug business there and has no connection with the mill.

Howard K. Houser has been appointed superintendent of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., and the Abernathy-Houser Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C., succeeding the late William McLoud.

G. G. Cromer, assistant treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, has been placed in charge of manufacturing at the Chadwick-Hoskins and Martinsville (Va.) mills of the company. He will be assisted by James P. Gossett II.

A. O. Joslin, who has been manager and treasurer of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., but who, as recently reported, is to be treasurer of Lowenstein Sons & Co., New York, will leave Rock Hill about October 15th to assume his new duties. He will continue as treasurer of the Rock Hill company, where Walter T. Jenkins will be general manager.

Weavers Meeting in Spartanburg

A large attendance is expected for the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday, September 19th, at 10 a. m.

The discussion at the meeting will be based upon a number of practical questions relating to weaving. Smith Crow, superintendent of Drayton Mills, is chairman and will lead the meeting.

Geigy Co. in New Charlotte Quarters

The Geigy Company, chemicals and dyestuffs, has leased the building on Eleventh street, Charlotte, formerly occupied by the Chevrolet Company, and will utilize it for the Charlotte offices. The company has for some time been located on Elizabeth avenue.

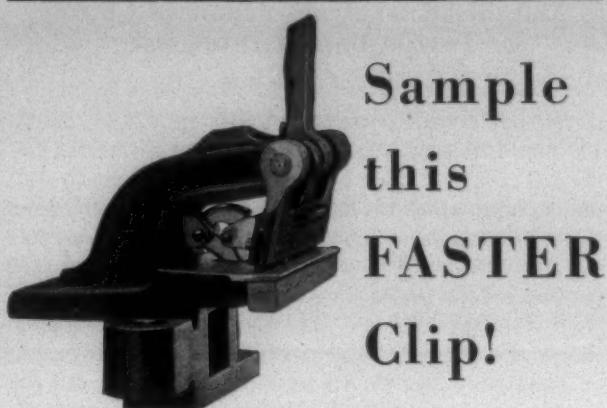
The branch is in charge of Bernard F. Smith and Fred E. Srock.

Bristol Co. Opens Greenville Office

G. R. Atkins, sales representative for the Bristol Company, of Waterbury, Conn., manufacturers of recording instruments, has been assigned the Carolinas, Georgia and eastern Tennessee territory and in the future will make his headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Atkins represented the company for a number of years in New York and Pennsylvania.

Decision to open the Greenville office resulted from his company's recognition of the rapid industrial growth of the South and from a desire to render customers in this territory a more prompt and complete service, Mr. Atkins said.



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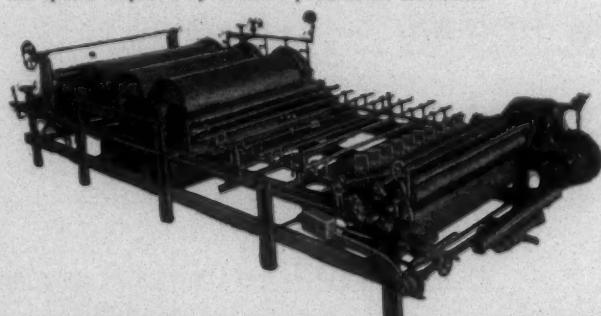
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Murchison Analyzes Japanese Cotton Textile Import Problems

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is through executive action. Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the President is empowered to increase existing tariff rates if investigation by the Tariff Commission reveals that existing rates are inadequate to offset lower manufacturing costs in foreign countries. Under this procedure the amount of tariff increase permitted is restricted to 50 per cent of the pre-existing rate. This power was exercised by the President on May 21st by the issuance of an executive order increasing rates by as much as 42 per cent on two types of textile imports—bleached goods and colored goods. Although this action was not specifically directed against the Japanese, the new rates being made applicable to all countries, nevertheless, it is a matter of common knowledge that it was occasioned by the heavy influx of goods of this type from Japan.

The pre-existing rates averaged 27 per cent ad valorem and the recent increase raises these rates to about 39 per cent ad valorem. In appraising the effectiveness of this new tariff, it must be remembered that the rates are based on Japanese valuation. Were they based on American valuation they would be entirely effective against the goods to which they applied. As it is, they fall far short of offsetting the cost disparity between American and Japanese goods and in view of their restriction to certain limited types of cloth, they can not be regarded as more than the first step in solving the problem of protection from Japanese competition.

A second method of approach to tariff protection is through new legislation and there can be no doubt but that further considerable increases in Japanese imports will induce Congress to grant desired relief. The heart of the American public is protectionist and any substantial evidence that American labor is being thrown out of employment by foreign importations will unquestionably result in appropriate legislation. In this connection it is important to note that the rates at present prevailing are considered adequate against all countries except Japan. The readjustment of these rates to the levels required by the Japanese threat would establish rates which would be absolutely prohibitive and grotesquely exorbitant as against all other countries. To establish higher rates against the Japanese only and leave undisturbed rates applicable to other countries would, under present usage, constitute what is technically referred to as discrimination.

It has long been the policy of the American Government to avoid the appearance of discrimination in its international arrangements. Special action, therefore, directed against the Japanese would be not only antagonistic to our own policies, but also provocative of ill will and resentment on the part of the Japanese. Were the concept of international discrimination more flexible in its nature and susceptible to change in response to the logic of the situation, this criticism would not apply.

For example, we might argue with good reason that tariff rates applicable to England and Japan should not be the same if British manufacturing costs are 20 per



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cent higher than the Japanese costs. Obviously a tariff rate which is reasonably effective against the British would be totally ineffective against the Japanese. Under these circumstances the maintenance of a single rate which is protective in its intent becomes highly discriminatory in its final results. In effect, regardless of intent, the present tariff rate actually discriminates in favor of Japan. There are obvious difficulties in the administration of tariff rates which are different for different countries. There are also great difficulties in the way of ascertaining correct differentials. Nevertheless, the principle is sound that a country desiring tariff protection would best avoid discrimination by the establishment of scientific tariff differentials, the rates being determined by the cost differentials of the several countries involved.

But with respect to the industrial countries of America and Europe, the question is not yet an urgent one, since no great diversity of manufacturing cost is present in major competing lines. However, it does become of great practical importance with respect to Japan, whose labor cost differential, as already referred to, is a competitive advantage of from 80 to 85 per cent of total labor costs.

Under the Soil Conservation Act of 1936, the President has the right to prescribe quota limitations on foreign-made goods whose import into the United States affects domestic processing of farm products sufficiently to endanger the agricultural program. From the standpoint of employment, the cotton textile industry takes first rank among all processors of agricultural commodities. Since the American textile industry has a manufacturing capacity in excess of our domestic requirements, it is obvious that textile imports serve merely to displace American workers and American machinery, decisively reducing the home manufacture of our home-grown cotton without in any way serving to increase world consumption of either cotton or cotton goods. Under this act the industry has already filed complaints with respect to bleached goods and velveteens and it is understood that the necessary investigations evoked by these complaints are now under way.

In judging the relative desirability of the various protective devices, it is important to consider them in connection with our general foreign trade policy. The most conspicuous characteristic of this policy is its antagonism to the vast network of trade barriers which have, during the past few years, so effectively reduced the commerce of the world. Not content with mere antagonism to these trade barriers, the Administration has proceeded vigorously with a campaign of trade liberalization through the negotiation of numerous reciprocal trade agreements. From these it might be inferred that the Administration has sacrificed the traditional theory of protection. This is far from being the case in the trade treaties so far negotiated.

Thus far no tariff concessions have been made on textile products with one or two minor exceptions of specialized goods which have enjoyed a long-established American market. Moreover, in our negotiations with other countries, we have never requested favored treatment of our own textiles in those cases where their domestic mills were able to take care of the home market. Thus, America accords in principle the same rights to other countries which it assumes for itself in the matter of sound trade

relations. With these qualifications in mind, it becomes apparent at once that the American textile industry in its appeal for protection on those commodities which it produces in ample volume is not in any way inconsistent with the foreign trade policy of the United States.

That the Administration itself recognizes this is evident in the recent action of the United States raising tariff rates on textile imports. The best interests of international trade can not be served if to its promotion must be sacrificed the best interests of domestic trade. This truth is and must continue to be fundamental in the commercial policy of every country. But regardless of the general acceptance of this principle and the emphasis which it receives in our present foreign trade policy, its application to the Japanese problems through executive or legislative action leaves much to be desired.

As already stated, the attainment of protection, through the use of Governmental action, can not be made effective against the Japanese without resort to restrictions which, from the European point of view, would be unreasonable to the point of absurdity. The alternative to such a result would be legislative or executive action which is frankly discriminatory in character, and which, although there is logical reason for this procedure, would be subject to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

For the most part, the great volume of trade between the United States and Japan is comprised of goods which are non-competitive and supplemental in character. Our first item of export to Japan is raw cotton and our chief import from that country is silk. Just as Japan is our best customer for raw cotton, absorbing about 25 per cent of the total cotton exported from the United States, we are her best customer for raw silk, providing a market for about 85 per cent of the silk exported from Japan. The maintenance of this type of non-competitive trade is highly important to the economic welfare of each nation. Of the total of 2,725,109,000 square yards of cotton goods exported by Japan to all countries in 1935, exports to the United States represented only 1.3 per cent. It would indeed be deplorable and inexcusable that the profitable trade relations of these two great countries should be endangered through any ill will which might arise from competitive practices which currently involve a negligible percentage of the total trade. For this reason, a strong sentiment has developed in America and is no doubt reciprocated in Japan, for a solution of our trade problems by voluntary and amicable agreement.

During the code period Japanese imports of several items, as for example, cotton rugs, were restricted by the voluntary action of the Japanese following friendly discussions. More recently a similar agreement was made with respect to Japanese textile exports to the Philippines. This latter example is not regarded as wholly successful due to the fact that no means are available to check shipments of Japanese goods which enter the Philippines indirectly from third countries, particularly China. However, this is purely an administrative problem and there is still reason to believe that it will meet with successful solution. Its true importance is that it demonstrates the possibility of controlling difficult trade situations through mutual and voluntary agreement rather than through arbitrary and unilateral action. The attempt recently

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Failure of Government Crop Reporting System

THE September 8th cotton estimate by the Government has fully justified our editorial of August 13th in which we severely criticised their estimate of August 8th.

We said then and we say now that there was no basis whatever to estimate a yield of 199.7 lint pounds per acre, which was the seventh largest yield of the past 35 years.

There was deterioration during August but no one can seriously contend that it justified a reduction of 1,360,000 bales, and it is evident that through carelessness or inefficiency the Government pulled a boner.

It is possible that they were influenced somewhat by the very high estimate of the American Co-operatives, an organization that is often severely criticised.

We are informed that officials of the American Co-operatives wrote friends about August 1st and suggested a bearish position. Very soon thereafter they issued an estimate of 12,854,000 bales, which meant more than 210 lint pounds per acre.

That estimate had a depressing influence upon the price of cotton and immediately before the Government estimate of August 8th they reduced their figure to 12,654,000 bales.

We are not prepared to say whether or not

the Government took note of the high estimate of the American Co-ops, but we have never seen any justification for an estimate of 12,481,000 and we so stated in our editorial of August 13th.

The reduction of 1,360,000 in one month sets a record as far as we have been able to learn and can not be attributed to deterioration during that period.

The following is a study of the two estimates:

	Aug. 8	Sept. 8
North Carolina	501,000	556,000
South Carolina	586,000	705,000
Georgia	910,000	982,000
Florida	30,000	30,000
Missouri	287,000	204,000
Tennessee	403,000	381,000
Alabama	1,065,000	1,093,000
Mississippi	1,710,000	1,601,000
Louisiana	678,000	656,000
Texas	3,850,000	3,046,000
Oklahoma	465,000	239,000
Arkansas	1,272,000	917,000
New Mexico	101,000	100,000
Arizona	161,000	154,000
California	419,000	427,000
All others	18,000	11,000
Total	12,481,000	11,121,000

It would appear from the above that the indicated yield of the Eastern States has been increased, whereas there has been a sharp reduction in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

There has, undoubtedly, been a heavy deterioration in Oklahoma, but there has been nothing in the weekly weather reports to indicate any such shrinkage as is indicated for Texas and Arkansas and it is apparent that the Government was very inaccurate in its August 8th estimate of those States.

The indicated yield is now considerably below probable consumption and that means a shrinkage in the world carryover of American cotton on July 31, 1937.

With the crop of India suffering serious damage, the above may result in a strong situation.

Good Times Ahead

SALES of print cloths last week, estimated to be about 200 per cent in excess of production, were larger than at any time since the active July buying. It is confidently expected that the Government crop, just issued as this is being written, will touch off an additional spurt of buying.

Many buyers apparently expected to see a sharp drop in the crop estimate and began last week to cover very freely. In spite of the larger sales, buyers are known to be in need of much larger gray goods supplies through the end of

the year. In fact, sales of print cloths reached 15,000,000 yards the day after the report. It is only natural to expect that similar heavy buying will spread to include an increasingly wide range of fabrics.

In the meanwhile, while gray goods were slow for a number of weeks business in other divisions of the market continued active.

Reports from the handlers of finished goods are very optimistic and tell of a large volume done. Wholesale and retail buying held up extremely well during that are normally the dull summer months. With the more active fall season just ahead, there is every reason to believe that business is going to continue very large. In other lines, wool and rayons, for instance, business continues on an excellent basis.

Cotton goods prices are expected to move up again. The extent of the rise will probably depend on the gains registered in the cotton market.

Mills are now in a position to increase their margins to a more satisfactory basis. Stocks are small and most mills have for some time been pushed to meet delivery schedules. Shortage of many lines of cotton goods are already noticed and predictions of an acute shortage are being made in some quarters.

Some time ago W. D. Anderson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, predicted a "whale of a business in textiles, regardless of who is made President in November." So far there is every evidence to show that Mr. Anderson's prophesy was not an idle one.

The latest developments are sufficient to justify the belief that the outlook for the mills is exceedingly bright.

Mill Boys On Championship Team

THE American Legion Baseball Team of Spartanburg, S. C., composed of boys under 17 years of age, won the National Championship last week by defeating Los Angeles, California.

After winning the championship of South Carolina, the Spartanburg team won the championship of two States by defeating Carrollton, Ga.

They, then, entered the Southeastern elimination series at Charlotte, N. C., with Charlotte, Birmingham, New Orleans, Nashville, St. Louis, Wilmington, Del., and emerged as the winner.

Next they defeated Manchester, N. H., for the Eastern championship, while Los Angeles, California was winning the Western championship.

Los Angeles then came to Spartanburg for a five-game "Little World Series," which Spartan-

burg, S. C., won, three games to two. Attendance at the final game was estimated at 20,000.

Our interest in the matter is that nine of the fifteen boys upon the Spartanburg team were from cotton mills.

Their names, mills and batting averages in the "Little World Series" was:

	Batting Average
Sanders, Beaumont Mills	310
Prince, Clifton Mills No. 1	340
Fowler, Converse Mills	320
Holt, Beaumont Mills	440
Hughes, Whitney Mfg. Co.	370
Key, Fairforest Finishing Mill	300
J. Thomas, Glendale Mills	350
C. Thomas, Beaumont Mills	310
Ballard, Arcadia Mills	220

A team composed, very largely, of Southern cotton mill boys, under 17 years of age, won over boys of similar age, from every other section of the United States.

It is a safe bet that the fathers of most of these boys, and in many cases the mothers, also, entered a cotton mill at 14 years of age, and according to the statements of sob sisters, including the old maids and grass widows connected with the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, their children should have been weaklings.

The sons of the cotton mills licked the sons of the Golden West where health is supposed to abound.

The Little World Series at Spartanburg, S. C., and the long grind of games preceding same proved that cotton mill boys have stamina and fight, and gave an answer to those theorists who have pictured them as anaemics and weaklings.

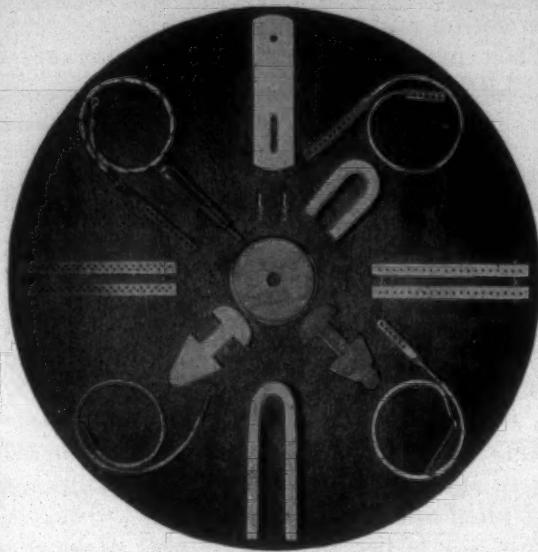
Many years ago when McKelway, Lovejoy and other representatives of the National Child Labor Committee were picturing the cotton mill boys as weaklings, we said that almost any five cotton mill boys could whip five sons, of equal age, of those who were talking about them, and the Spartanburg mill boys have about proved our assertion.

Active Wholesale Trade

A MARKET REPORT referring to wholesale business in cotton goods says:

Additional reports received by the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute from its members reveal substantial gains in sales volume. In some instances the increases exceed those released last week by the Institute, which showed an average increase of more than 30 per cent for July, 1936, over July, 1935, and more than 40 per cent for the first three weeks in August, 1936, over the same period last year.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

LIKE A WOMAN'S ENSEMBLE.

Co-ordinated Packaging



A smart woman wears clothes that MATCH or blend! Your product may be packed as smartly, thus be given an appeal that will cause love at first sight. And many goods are sold on that FIRST IMPULSE! Let us create for you a pleasing ensemble effect of your packaging, having it uniform in color and design so it will be SELF-SELLING!

At the same time, our "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING" can save you money in art, engravings and printing.

May we redesign your present packaging or suggest a style for any new lines? Let our Art Department design an ensemble for you. No cost or obligation, of course!

Old Dominion Box Co.

Lynchburg, Va.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Burlington, N. C.
Pulaski, Va. Asheboro, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.

We also produce counter and window displays in addition to seals, bands and boxes of every description.

Old Dominion Paper Boxes

Mill News Items

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Ingram Manufacturing Company of Nashville has doubled its capacity for producing bath mats during the past year.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.—The old Lawrenceville Yarn Mill, idle for several years, now the Winville Corporation, has begun operations. J. T. Byrum, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., is the new superintendent.

SAXAPAHAM, N. C.—The Sellers Manufacturing Company is junking all of its old spinning frames and replacing them with new long draft frames made by the Whitin Machine Works. All of the new frames have been installed except seven, which will be installed within the next few weeks.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Directors of Cannon Mills Company have declared a dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable October 1st to stock of record September 18th. The company paid 50 cents on July 1st. The company makes cotton towels and other cotton products at plants in North Carolina and South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Liquidation of the American Spinning Company of Greenville was approved at a meeting here last Thursday. The new company will become consolidated with the Florence Mills of Forest City, N. C. Florence Mills had held all stock in the American Spinning Company since 1927. No changes in the personnel of the American Spinning Company will be made, it was said by Allen F. Johnson, president of the two firms.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Robbins Knitting Company will move its machines and equipment to Spruce Pine, in Mitchell County, where construction is to begin immediately upon three buildings to house the company, about January 1, 1937.

According to information available here, the Spruce Pine Holding Company will begin at once erection of the buildings. The Robbins Company employs between 300 and 325 workers in High Point, but it is understood only about 15 of these will be taken to Spruce Pine.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—McCord, Inc., has been named sales agent for the liquidation of the Lowe Mill. The mill is owned by the Enderley Corporation, of which Edwin Farnham Greene is president. The property consists of three mill buildings and warehouses and is equipped with 28,672 spindles and 732 looms for the manufacture of print cloths. More than \$700,000 was spent in modernizing the mill in 1928 and 1929.

ENKA, N. C.—Directors of American Enka Corporation have declared an extra dividend of 50c per share in addition to the regular dividend of 25c per share on the capital stock, both payable October 1st to stockholders of record September 15th.

In announcing the dividend declaration, O. L. Alexander, chairman of the board, stated that an extra pay-

Mill News Items

ment at this time was justified by the earnings which are running substantially ahead of last year. For the past several years the company has followed a policy of investing its earnings in plant expansion and improvement and now has a capacity of approximately 20,000,000 pounds of rayon a year.

RICHMOND, VA.—The du Pont Rayon Company has announced plans for expansion of its Amphiill plant, near Richmond, to permit the manufacture of cellulose film. Construction work will begin immediately, it was said. The plant addition, which will be put into operation early next year, will increase the Amphiill payroll by approximately 400, it was said. About the same number of workers will be employed on the construction work during the winter. When the unit is completed, the Amphiill plant will be one of the largest manufacturing the cellulose products, it was said.

The fabric plant, which has been under construction for some time at Amphiill, was reported to be nearing completion, and it was expected the plant would start operations by September 10th or 15th, employing 100 men.

The addition will necessitate a big increase in power and water facilities at Amphiill, the du Pont announcement said. In addition, it will require new buildings to house the chemical equipment used in the cellophane process.

RICHMOND, VA.—Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, said that "plans are being completed for the erection of a new plant to cost approximately \$7,500,000.

He refused to disclose where the new plant will be built, but said it will have an annual capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of yarn under the company's new production method. It will start operations in about a year.

Textile Dyeing Companies Lose

Washington.—The Federal Trade Commission reported dyeing and finishing companies have "consistently made the most unfavorable showing" of any operators in the silk and rayon textile industry in rate of return on investment.

For the first half of 1935, the commission said, their return on investments showed a loss of 4.63 per cent, compared with losses of 6.09 per cent in 1933 and 3.80 per cent in 1934.

Reports also were given for "throwing," or spinning companies and for weaving companies. These were broken down between "stock" companies, which buy their own raw materials and operate self-sufficiently, and "commission" companies, which perform processing services for others on a commission basis.

In the first half of 1935, throwing and weaving stock companies were listed with an aggregate loss of 2.97 per cent, while throwing and weaving commission companies



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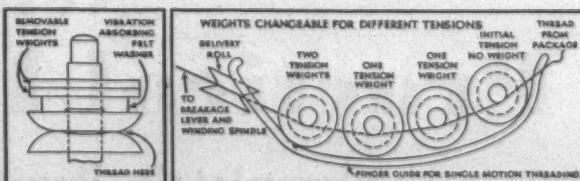
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The Cloth Proves It . . .

Comparisons have shown that the cloth produced from bobbins wound with the Disc-Quil is superior to cloth produced with other tensions. It allows overend delivery at high velocity and produces a bobbin that will DELIVER UNIFORMLY in the shuttle.



Gradually increasing tension is adjustable for regular and high-twist yarns. No wrap of yarn when under tension; so there is no snubbing to injure the yarn.

DISC-QUIL

—progressive disc tension for No. 90 Leesona Winder (also No. 10 Winder).

The tension is so gradual—the twist can't run back!

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BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK UTICA
SPRINGFIELD SPRINGFIELD CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

had a 3.02 per cent loss. This compared with respective losses of 2.22 and 1.21 per cent in 1933 and 3.19 and 0.39 per cent in 1934.

The figures were not strictly comparable, however, because the number of reporting companies varied for the different years.

Big Drop in Cotton Estimate

A drop of 1,360,000 bales in the Government cotton crop forecast was shown in the report issued Tuesday. The new estimate of 11,121,000 bales compares with an estimated yield of 12,481,000 bales shown in the August 8th report. The new figures compare with a crop of 10,638,000 bales last year.

Drought damage to the crop was said to have been most serious in Oklahoma and northwest Texas "where many fields are almost a complete failure." The hot, dry weather "caused excessive shedding of squares and young bolls and also prevented the full development of the bolls remaining on the plants," the board reported.

The crop in States from Alabama east was said to have improved during August, but the board said the final outturn of much of that section was "dependent on the date of the first frost."

Damage by weevils was reported "relatively light because of weather conditions," with the exception of south Texas where the pests were reported "very numerous" with "quite heavy" losses in many localities.

The Census Bureau simultaneously announced that

ginnings from this year's crop prior to September 1st totalled 1,373,868 running bales, compared with 1,135,090 for 1935 and 1,402,835 for 1934.

CONDITION OF CROP

The condition of the crop on September 1st was 59.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 72.3 per cent a month ago, 64.5 on September 1st last year, and 57.7, the 1923-32 September 1st average.

The indicated yield of lint is 179.2 pounds per acre, compared with 186.3 for last year, and 169.9, the 1923-32 average.

The indicated abandonment of acreage after July 1st is 2.9 per cent of the 30,621,000 acres in cultivation on that date, leaving 29,720,000 acres for harvest.

The condition on September 1st, and indicated production by States, was announced as:

Virginia, condition 74, and indicated production 29,000 bales; North Carolina, 69 and 556,000; South Carolina, 64 and 705,000; Georgia, 64 and 982,000; Florida, 72 and 30,000; Missouri, 56 and 204,000; Tennessee, 60 and 381,000; Alabama, 72 and 1,093,000; Mississippi, 74 and 1,601,000; Louisiana, 67 and 656,000; Texas, 52 and 3,046,000; Oklahoma, 24 and 239,000; Arkansas, 52 and 917,000; New Mexico, 88 and 100,000; Arizona, 90 and 154,000; California, 97 and 427,000; all other States, 58 and 11,000; lower California (old Mexico), 95 and 69,000 (latter not included in United States nor California totals). (Arizona 1936 crop includes 20,000 bales of Pima Egyptian long staple cotton.)

Ginnings prior to September included 9,267 round bales, counted as half bales, and 191 bales of American-

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Egyptian, compared with 7,162 and 14 a year ago, and 19,216 and 203 two years ago.

Ginnings by States follow: Alabama, 137,348; Arizona, 4,913; Arkansas, 77,853; California, 524; Florida, 10,260; Georgia, 194,839; Louisiana, 181,092; Mississippi, 247,191; Missouri, 13,463; Oklahoma, 14,541; South Carolina, 28,498; Texas, 460,168; all other States, 3,178.

OBITUARY

A. R. HOOVER

Concord, N. C.—A. R. Hoover, treasurer of the Hoover Hosiery Mills, the Concord Knitting Company, and the Concord Silk Throwing Company, died Monday in a hospital in Charlotte after a brief illness. He was 54 years of age.

Mr. Hoover was prominent in business and civic affairs at Concord for many years. He began business as a merchant and later was one of the organizers of the G. H. Y. Hosiery Mills. About 16 years ago he established the Hoover Hosiery Mills and has been very successful as a manufacturer.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday.

T. C. HAZARD

Rochester, N. Y.—Theodore C. Hazard, 48, textile sales manager of the Taylor Instrument Companies of this city, well known throughout New England and Southern textile centers, died at his home here after a lingering illness.

In the September Textile Research

FABRICS OF LANITAL AND WOOL

"Casein wool will probably have a field of application in fabrics in which it is incorporated with wool up to about 50-60 per cent," is the opinion expressed by H. C. Borghetty, chief chemist, The Aspinook Company, in a communication published in *Textile Research* for September. Based upon his analysis of fabrics made in part of this "Lanital" he emphasizes the possibility of casein wool becoming popular as a new fibre, or as a substitute for a portion of the natural wool in woolen and worsted fabrics.

JAPAN ENTERS TEXTILE RESEARCH FIELD

That Japanese textile manufacturers do not intend to rely entirely upon cheap labor, export bounties and other advantages for an increasing export trade is proved by an article in the September number of *Textile Research* describing the new Textile Research Institute of Japan (Sen-i Kwagaku Kenkiussho), recently organized for basic research on textile fibres, principally cotton. It is partially financed by the government, is operated in connection with Osaka University, and has an able staff of chemists and physicists. Previous issues of this magazine have told of the elaborate laboratories and organizations engaged in textile research in Great Britain, India and the U. S. S. R. As yet the U. S. A. has nothing of a comparable nature. The Textile Foundation holds the administer a fund for textile research, and the U. S. Institute for Textile Research promotes scientific and eco-

nomic research, and utilizes existing institutional laboratories and staffs for its co-operatively financed studies.

Other features of the September number of *Textile Research*, in addition to its regular review of textile research throughout the world, include a review by Erwin O. Kruegel, a Textile Foundation Fellow, of progress made toward adoption of "Wool Top Standards," in which he presents in tabular form the fineness measure of the various grades of German tops in average microns, and the approximate American tops corresponding to these grades; also, by Bryce Prindle, a Textile Foundation Fellow, illustrated description of a "Method for the General Histological Examination of Normal and Mildewed Cotton Fibres."

Carolina Textile Engraving Co.

The Carolina Textile Engraving Company has completed installation of equipment at its recently leased space in the Wade Loft Building, Charlotte, and is to begin operations at once. The company will do engraving for textile printing plants.

John F. Ladley, of Hawthorne, N. J., until recently with the Atlas Engraving Company, Hawthorne, is president of the new company. Clarence E. Stone is secretary and treasurer.

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MANAGEMENT TALK

Supt.: "I wish you would ask The Terrell Machine Company to send a man to see us. I believe they can save us some money."

Mgr.: "What do you want to talk to them about? We already have their machines."

Supt.: "We don't have their latest type machines. I have been talking with John Williams of Highton Mills. He tells me that they recently added one of the new Terrell Type K machines and reduced their cost \$48 a week. That figures \$2400 a year which he tells me represents a net annual return on the investment of almost 200%."

"Williams also told me that he is still using some helpers for handling bobbins around the machines. In the last issue of Termaco Times the Terrell Company had an article describing a Bobbin Box Hoist and a new type Conveyor which does this work very quickly and without additional labor."

"I believe these new machines and attachments will show us some big savings. I would like for you to write the Terrell Company to send a man to look over our job. They will be glad to do it without charge."

Mgr.: "I'll attend to it right now! Miss Smith, ask The Terrell Machine Company to send a man to look over our bobbin cleaning job."

The above conversation, while written in fiction style, is based upon actual facts. It is quite possible that similar savings can be made in your own mill. Why not let us investigate the possibility?

the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper

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Murchison Analyzes Japanese Cotton Textile Import Problems

(Continued from Page 17)

made to apply this method to the regulation of textile imports into the United States failed at a moment when its success seemed assured and for reasons which are perhaps not entirely revealed as yet. It may be, however, that the friendly attitude of the Japanese Government in such negotiations as occurred, was not sufficiently reinforced by a similar sentiment on the part of the Japanese textile industry.

It has been stated that the Japanese textile manufacturers regard their heavy purchases of American cotton as sufficient justification for their aggressive selling of cloth in the American market. This reasoning assumes that America, in its sales of cotton and in its purchase of textiles, is acting as a unit. Nothing could be further from reality.

The sale of American cotton to Japan is primarily a matter of agricultural interest. The purchase of cloth from Japan is on the other hand purely a matter of industrial interest. In this particular situation the divergence between the two interests is complete and can not be compromised. The growers of cotton would not for a moment tolerate the importation of cotton into the United States from other countries in sufficient volume to jeopardize their own production. Their productive powers are more than 100 per cent in excess of domestic requirements.

The same reasoning applies to the manufacturers of textiles. They likewise suffer from over-capacity and in consequence can not see the logic of meekly surrendering to their own destruction for the purpose of sustaining American cotton exports. For them it is a matter of self-preservation. Perhaps this preservation can be accomplished only by a breakdown of American standards of hours and wages, but that grim alternative is the ultimate one. Before resort to such an extreme is taken the solution may be found in protection either by the action of our own Government or by voluntary action of the Japanese. For reasons of good will and of constructive promotion of those trade relationships which are mutually profitable and which should continue to expand, the procedure should be one of private and voluntary negotiation. If each of the industries of the two countries understand fully the problems of the other and accept with sympathetic logic the arrangement which their respective situations dictate, there will be no fears as to the future of social and economic relationships between the United States and Japan.

Plans for Institute's Annual Meeting

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has announced that the 1936 annual meeting of the Institute, marking the organization's completion of ten years of service in behalf of the cotton industry, will be held in New York on October 28th. Details of the program, including the report of a committee on nomination of the 25 members of the board of directors to be elected at the meeting, are in course of preparation for announcement within the next two weeks.

In the meantime, while the Institute's anniversary will add significance to the meeting, problems confronting the industry—increasing imports of Japanese cotton goods, dwindling export markets, the competition of jute and substitute fibers or products and the continued maintenance of the improved wage and hour standards now prevailing generally throughout the industry—all requiring determination of future policies are counted on to attract one of the largest gatherings of cotton mill executives in the Institute's history.

Present plans for the meeting, according to Dr. Murchison, contemplate the adoption, before adjournment, of a definite plan for vigorous action, co-ordinating the efforts of the various regional and State organizations as well as other groups to present an industry front in dealing with industry-wide problems. Both morning and afternoon sessions, which, aside from the President's annual address and the election of directors, will be devoted exclusively to discussion and development of the proposed plan, are scheduled on the tentative program.

The directors whose terms expire are: W. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; W. N. Banks, Grantville, Ga.; S. M. Beattie, Greenville, S. C.; G. Edward Buxton, New York; A. E. Colby, Boston, Mass.; Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. Coriell, New York; Philip Dana, Westbrook, Me.; A. E. Davis, Salisbury, N. C.; F. C. Dumaine, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Flather, Boston, Mass.; R. H. Freeman, Newnan, Ga.; R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; L. O. Hammett, Honea Path, S. C.; Weston Howland, Boston, Mass.; J. A. McGregor, Utica, N. Y.; W. S. Montgobery, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. B. Munson, Jr., Denison, Tex.; A. G. Meyers, Gastonia, N. C.; Frank I. Neild, New Bedford, Mass.; Ralph C. Perkins, Fall River, Mass.; R. L. Stowe, Belmont, N. C.; and Thomas H. Webb, Concord, N. C.

Following the election of its new members, the board of directors will meet to elect vice-presidents of the Institute to succeed Robert E. Henry, Greenville, S. C., and Frank I. Neild, New Bedford, Mass.

Chas. H. Stone Adds Boiler

Chas. H. Stone, Inc., Charlotte, have just completed the installation of and put into use a 125 H.P. boiler. A feature of the installation is the location of the boiler about a hundred feet from their main building, in line with tanks for the storage of raw materials so that steam may be taken off the main line for heating these tanks, as well as heating tank cars in preparation for unloading.

An Odd Folder By Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

A very interesting and unique folder (miniature catalog) entitled, "Interesting Items About Loom Harness Equipment—Clipped From the Leading Trade Journals," has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, general offices and main plant at Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of 26 pages of illustrations and text with ordinary pasteboard cover, tied with old hemp cord. It is filled with interesting material for the loom operator and the mill superintendent. A copy will be sent to anyone writing on their business stationery to Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, 2100 West Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., and mentioning this paper.



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FOR RENT—In small town, equipped barber shop and also house. Only strictly sober and industrious man need apply. Reply Box 7, Franklinville, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Cloth Room on napped goods, either plain or colored, or sheetings. 20 years' experience with nappers. Available immediately. Age 37. Reference furnished if desired. Answer "C. B. A." care Textile Bulletin.

West Point Gets Order For 100,000 Towels

Philadelphia.—West Point Manufacturing Company has been awarded the contract to supply Army Quartermaster Depot with 100,000 huck towels at 8.68c each and 50,000 Turkish at 26.19c on Invitation 38.

Pepperell Manufacturing Company will supply 50,000 pillow cases at 20.67c each, Invitation 37.

Early Start On Cotton Week Plans

Plans already under way for the 1937 National Cotton Week, according to Charles K. Everett, manager of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which has sponsored the annual event for six years, contemplate an organized promotional campaign enlisting the active co-operation of every branch of the cotton industry from mills to retailers including selling houses dealing in finished goods such as sheets, towels and domestics, converters dealing in dress goods and manufacturers of cotton dresses, children's clothes and men's clothing and slacks.

Heretofore, outstanding units in the various branches have participated individually. The foundation of the 1937 program in its present tentative form, Mr. Everett disclosed, is organization of National Cotton Week committees in every branch to muster the full strength of the entire industry behind next year's observance. The program includes efforts to obtain even greater co-operation from so-called maintenance industries such as commercial laundries, soap manufacturers, washing and sewing machine manufacturers and others similarly interested in the wider use of cottons.

"Such broad scale planning for the 1937 week, is more than justified," continued Mr. Everett, "by the scores of letters received by the Institute from merchants all over the country who participated in this year's observance and the overwhelming majority of whom report it to have been the most successful in the history of National Cotton Week. Mention of only two or three of the reports will give some idea of tangible results credited to Cotton Week this year

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General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	21
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	V—	
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Gratton & Knight Co.	—	Veeder-Roof, Inc.	7
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
H—		Viscose Co.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Hercules Powder Co.	—	W—	
Hermas Machine Co.	11	Walker Electrical Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	27	Wellington, Sears Co.	28
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Whitlin Machine Works	—
J—		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Jackson Lumber Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	15	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	Back Cover
K—		Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Keever Starch Co.	—		

and will indicate what can be done next year if every element interested in the expansion of the markets for cotton goods will do its share of the job. An important retail store in a large Indiana city reported a general sales increase for the store during Cotton Week this year over the same calendar week last year of 206 per cent; an equally important Chicago retail store reported its sales increas-

ed 33 1-3 per cent; a leading Detroit store showed a 20 per cent increase during National Cotton Week over other weeks; a Brooklyn store reported its piece goods, cotton dress and men's slacks departments doubled their sales volume over last year; and these reports are typical of what has been received from retailers in every section of the country."

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Cotton Exports Increase

Washington.—An improved position for this country among the major exporters of raw cotton in the world for the season just closed compared with the previous year was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

It said the United States, British India and Egypt exported 11,045,000 bales in international trade in the season ended July 31st, as against 9,315,000 bales for the same countries in the 1934-35 season.

This country was said to have supplied 57 per cent of total exports of the three major countries as against 54 per cent the previous year.

However, last season's exports were far under the 12,581,000-bale total for the 1933-34 season and the 1923-33 ten-year average of 12,437,000 bales.

The increased share of exports for this country last year also was below the ten-year average of 66 per cent.

The season gain for this country was in the face of a sharp decline during the final month, July, when the index of cotton exports slumped to 50, compared with 76 in June and 72 in May, and 84 last July and 92 in July, 1934.

Foreign observers reported the European cotton textile situation continued gains during the final quarter of the season with heavy demand for flags and other goods needed in the Olympic games contributing to the upturn.

The German market for American cotton was reported at a standstill because of recent trade moves between the two countries. Chinese consumption of American cotton was

at low ebb, it was said.

But deliveries of American cotton to spinners in Europe for the season just closed amounted to 4,192,000 bales compared to 3,485,000 the previous year and 5,525,000 in 1933-34.

Japan was the best buyer of American cotton during the last season, taking 1,543,000 of the total exports of 6,267,000 bales, or 25 per cent, it was said. This maintained a trend of recent years.

The United Kingdom took 1,461,000 bales, a gain of 2 per cent over preceding years, but 19 per cent under the ten-year average previous to 1933.

Germany doubled her purchases of the staple and France almost did, compared with the previous season. Exports to Italy dropped, but cotton takings of Poland, Canada, Sweden and Portugal were higher.

New Garment Plant

Plans for the establishment of a new garment plant are reported as having been completed at Picayune, Miss. Reports state that it will manufacture work and dress shirts and pajamas. Contract for the building is to be awarded this week.

Sixteen Mills Asking Assessment Cut

Columbia, S. C.—Director A. B. Craig of the property tax division of the State Tax Commission, said 16 textile plants had asked reductions in their property tax assessments.

Hearings before the commission began August 26th and will continue through September 14th.

Plants which have appeared before the tax body so far were listed by



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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Demand for gray goods was a good deal better last week. It was estimated that sales were well above production. Prices were very firm with advances named on a number of constructions. Buyers were evidently influenced by the more bullish cotton outlook. They were slow to pay full advances and continued to seek concessions where long forward delivery was wanted. Much of the buying was for nearby needs. Many buyers continued to stay out of the market awaiting the Government crop report next Tuesday.

Business in finished goods, covering a wide variety of fabrics, continued strong and active.

Large sales of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s were made during the early part of the week at 5¾c, but when the market advanced to 5½c trading slowed down and few sales were made at that price for more than 25,000 yards. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s sold in appreciable volume for last quarter shipment at 6¾c, and from the early part of the week it was apparent that the late deliveries could no longer be had at 6½c. Spots held at 7c and late September at 6¾c unless taken with a run through the end of the year, when 6¾c could be done.

The 80x60s carded broadcloths sold in good volume for both early and later deliveries at 6¼c and by the close most houses had advanced September and October shipments to 6½c, although few sales were made at the higher price.

In the fine goods markets, trading did not show any appreciable improvement, although several sellers reported moderate business in lawns and piques. Most fine goods buyers were fairly well covered against their nearby needs, and were not planning to begin their fall buying operations until after the cotton crop report. In view of the growing belief that the report will show a lower figure mills naturally were not cutting prices at this late date to stimulate business, and the result was that the market was very generally unchanged.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	9¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	16
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60	7½
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	9

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The demand for yarns was somewhat better last week. Consumers are apparently expecting the developments in the cotton market to cause yarns to go higher. Many of them were in the market for additional supplies last week and it is believed here that buying is about to become very active again. If the next cotton report is bullish, prices are almost sure to move up as larger buying develops.

Prices were generally firm and some advances were noted, but the quotations for the week were virtually unchanged. Buyers sought lower prices where they bought ahead but did not hesitate to pay full prices for nearby needs. Consumers continued to press mills for deliveries on past orders and the yarn movement continued heavy.

The yarn mills are concerned over deliveries required this month and next, and are willing to wait until later this month to book the remaining production still open to December 31st.

Weavers generally are covered already with a large part of prospective yarn requirements to November, with a few customers covered considerably beyond that. Knitters have been actively buying single combed peeler and getting it shipped in, but have lately been less interested in carded yarns. In some quarters the buying lately is described as "spotty" and ordinary quality yarns have been shaded where these sellers found this necessary so as to keep a certain amount of business coming in.

Inquiries received by dealers indicated that a lot of buyers are not fully covered and will be forced to cover their requirements in the near future. It is believed that the release of this pent-up business will keep mills busy until the end of the year at least.

Mercerizers are booking very little new business but their deliveries are very good. All knitting trades are consuming these counts at the best rates in years and processors are generally working full time, something exceptional with them.

Quotations are as of September 5th.

Southern Single Skeins			
8s	25 1/4 -	24s	30 1/4 -
10s	25 1/2 -	26s	31 1/4 -
12s	26 -	30s	33 1/2 -
14s	26 1/2 -	40s	39 -
20s	28 -		
26s	31 -		
30s	31 1/4 -	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
36s	37 1/2 -	8s	25 1/4 -
40s	38 1/4 -	10s	26 -
		12s	26 1/4 -
		16s	27 1/2 -
		20s	29 -
Southern Single Warps		Carpet Yarns	
10s	25 1/4 -	Tinged Carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 -
12s	26 -	Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27 1/2 -
14s	26 1/4 -	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25 -
16s	27 1/2 -	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
20s	28 -	8s, 21ply	22 -
26s	31 -	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 -
30s	31 1/4 -	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 -
40s	38 1/4 -	12s, 2-ply	24 1/2 -
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s, 2-ply	25 1/2 -
8s	25 1/4 -	30s, 2-ply	31 1/2 -
10s	26 -		
12s	26 1/4 -	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	27 1/2 -	8s	25 -
20s	28 -	10s	25 -
24s	30 1/4 -	12s	25 1/4 -
26s	31 1/4 -	14s	26 -
30s	33 1/4 -	16s	26 1/2 -
36s	37 1/4 -	18s	27 -
40s	39 -	20s	27 1/2 -
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		22s	28 1/2 -
8s	25 1/4 -	24s	29 1/2 -
10s	26 -	26s	30 1/2 -
12s	26 1/4 -	28s	31 1/4 -
14s	27 -	30s	32 -
16s	27 1/2 -	40s	38 1/4 -
20s	29 -		

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Hosiery Shipments Up 36% for July

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in its current Statistical Bulletin of the Hosiery Industry states that demand for hosiery during July, 1936, was at a very satisfactory level. The usual June-July recession for certain types either was entirely absent this year or was much less than might have been expected on the basis of previous experiences. For other types the normal seasonal increase in shipments between these two months was notably accentuated.

The association reports that shipments of all types of hosiery during July, 1936, amounted to 9,321,587 dozen pairs. This was 474,833 dozen pairs, or 5.4 per cent greater than shipments during the preceding month, and was 2,503,713 dozen pairs, or 36.7 per cent, more than shipments in July, 1935. For the first seven months of 1936 total shipments of all types of hosiery were 9.3 per cent greater than for the comparable period a year ago. Each of the major branches of the hosiery industry contributed to this gain, the percentage increases ranging from 5 per cent in the case of women's full-fashioned hosiery and woolen goods to 21.4 per cent in the case of ribbed goods.

Total production of all types of hosiery during July, 1936, amounted to 9,892,993 dozen pairs. As is usual in July, production of hosiery exceeded shipments for most types, but such stock increases as took place seem justified at this time, in view of the impending fall season, and inventories appear to be generally in a sound position. Total stocks of all types of hosiery on hand at the end of July, 1936, amounted to 20,370,139 dozen pairs, as against 19,937,552 dozen pairs on hand at the end of July, 1935. Both the full-fashioned and seamless branches of the industry contributed to the modest gain in stocks just mentioned.

During the twelve-month period ended with July, 1936, stocks of all types of hosiery were turned over 6.2 times. Stocks of full-fashioned hosiery were turned over 6.8 times, while stocks of seamless hosiery were turned over 6.0 times. For the twelve-month period ended with July, 1935, stocks of all types of hosiery were turned over 5.6 times.

New Spun Rayons Shown By DuPont

The production of "peasant" effects, suggestions of homespuns and "Hop Sacking" are found in the new spun rayon fabrics being prepared for spring, 1937, by the fabric development department of DuPont Rayon Company. Alexis Sommariva is manager of this department.

Important in the group are a number of open weaves, many of which are composed of fairly low count yarns. Some of these suggest very coarse sheers and others have some of the character of a wool crepe.

While wool is employed in a number of the cloths, the percentage of the composition is generally predominantly staple fiber. Some of the highest wool percentages shown were in two fabrics, serge and poplin, spun on the worsted system and having approximately 30 per cent of wool fiber.

One particularly attractive sheer resembled a sheer

linen, a rustic sort of cloth and was composed of voile twist yarns.

Another interesting effect combined two diameters of staple in the same cloth, one yarn being composed of three denier and another of 5½ denier.

A combination of a spun rayon warp and a wool spun filling both of rayon staple fiber in a fabric having a ribbed effect in the filling was most interesting. The material, although definitely suggesting a heavy ribbed cloth was in reality a sheer. Another sheer was produced with the spun rayon twisted with continuous filament acetate rayon.

Silk noils were also used, one of these being a plaid effect cloth in which the yarn with the plaid effect was woven with a plain, the silk noil yarn creating the plaid effect.

Much is expected by DuPont for its thick and thin continuous filament yarn for next spring. This yarn, as is known, is identified as "No. 7 yarn" and appears in a number of different fabrics. It is found combined with spun rayon, in another material it is combined with acetate in the warp and a plain viscose crepe filling. Another material of "sharkskin" weight combined the No. 7 yarn and acetate in an effect suggesting a high type pongee material.

One new sheer shown of continuous filament yarn was composed of 75 denier, woven with a weave to give it a twill effect. It was opaque in appearance but really sheer in weight and character.

Institute Promotes Home Sewing

Impetus to the current home dressmaking vogue will be given by the Cotton-Textile Institute's distribution of its new Fall Fashion Chart to more than 12,000 home economics teachers and home demonstration and extension agents throughout the country, according to Charles K. Everett, manager of the Institute's New Uses Section. Mailing of the chart will begin after the middle of this month following the reopening of schools and colleges.

"The fact," said Mr. Everett, "that the Institute will mail out more than 12,000 copies of the chart in its first distribution is evidence itself that home dressmaking is not on the wane. More striking, particularly to alert retailers with their eyes on piece goods department volume, are the reliable estimates that more than 3,500,000 students will be enrolled this fall in sewing classes in public and private school systems throughout the country. Obviously, every student is the nucleus for a wave of interest in home sewing that extends far beyond the immediate family group and creates a rich, potential market for piece goods departments."

"In the vast majority of cases, these classes have been organized and maintained with little active encouragement from merchants for either teachers or students. Isolated exceptions to that rule demonstrate, however, that such assistance as merchants can give by way of swatching services, exchanges of style shows between schools and stores and other inexpensive forms of co-operation, is reflected substantially in piece goods sales volume and profits."

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We have an abundance of raw materials. No one knows the full extent and variety of all our resources. With our raw materials, so varied and in such abundance barely touched—our soil, our climate, our location—Charlotte and the Piedmont Carolinas is really the land of opportunity for those seeking new locations.

Let us arise to the opportunity provided by our advantages and do our share, invite others to come in, and work and build with us. *We do treat newcomers fairly,* and work with them for their success.

Prosperity and happiness await those who come our way.

For information address:

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Charlotte, N. C.

Center of The Piedmont Carolinas

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September 10, 1936

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Mills Continue in Strong Position

(Continued from Page 5)

equals the manufacturing cost of print cloths (exclusive of selling cost) developed last year by the United States Tariff Commission. It seems clear, therefore, that only the exceptionally low cost print cloth mills are making any return on their investment. The prevalence of low manufacturing margins is noted also in other important division of the industry.

"The Bureau of Labor reports for June (latest available) show that workers in the cotton industry are averaging 37 hours per week. This, of course, is a conglomerate of single shift, double shift and some three-shift running, and it is probably only a coincidence that the average spindle operation (73 hours for the entire industry) is almost exactly twice the average hours per worker.

"Statistics of employment and pay roll for July, just issued by the Bureau of Labor, reflect the increased scale of activity since July, 1935. There were 413,000 wage earners employed in July in the cotton industry, an increase of 13 per cent from the 364,000 on the pay rolls in July last year. The weekly pay roll amounted to \$5,620,000, or 26 per cent more than July last year. This is the highest July pay roll figure since 1929, at which time the number of workers employed amounted to 421,000."

Acetate Warp Preparation

(Continued from Page 8)

It is unfortunate that more synthetic yarn weavers do not take time out for experimentation and for recording for future reference the behavior of various yarns under the conditions to which they are subjected. The setting aside of a few looms for experimental purposes would aid the improvement of present fabrics and the development of new fabrics and would prevent much costly duplication of mistakes.

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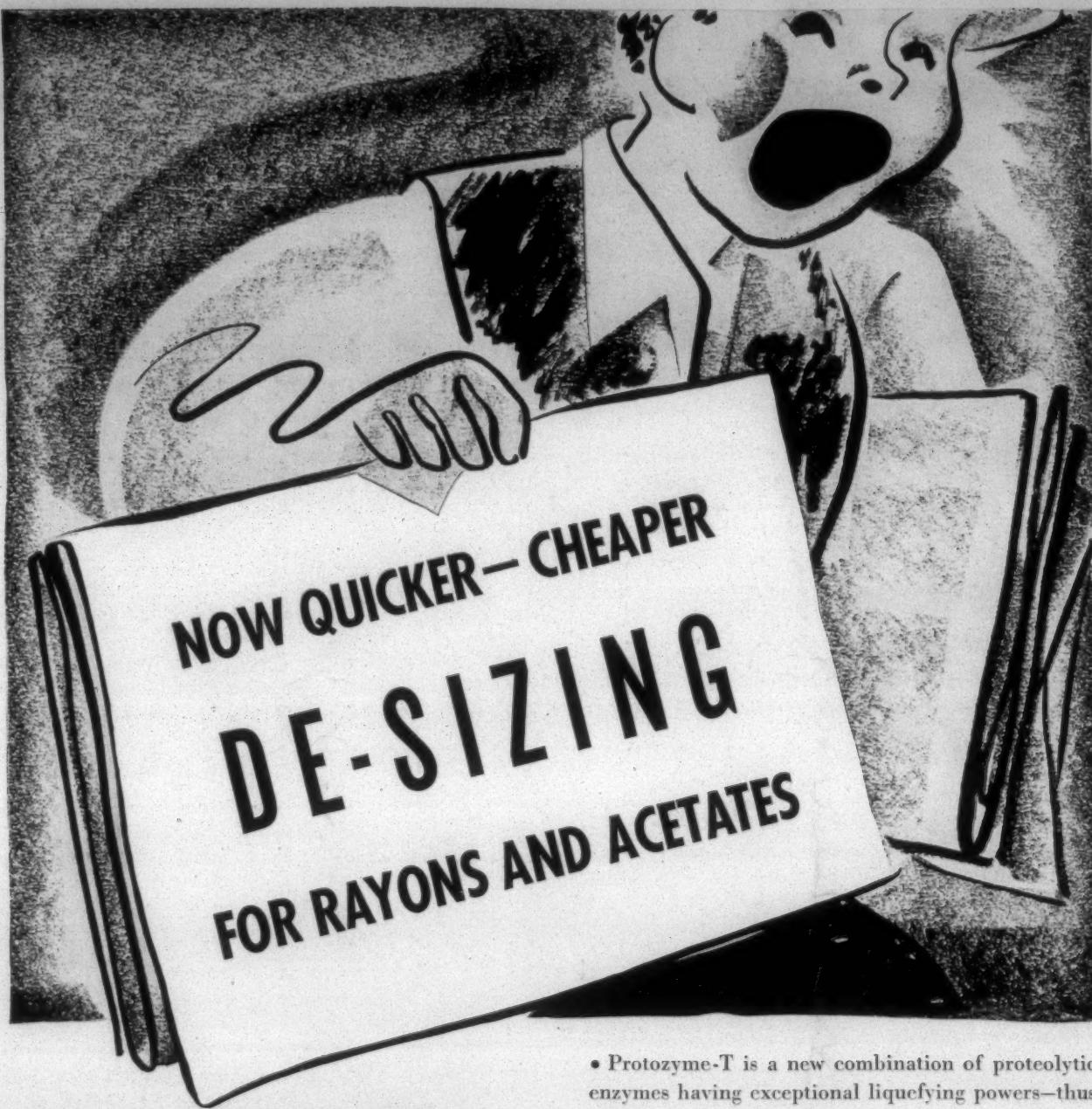
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